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7. In the case of suspected vessels, should there be no case or suspicious case of infection found during inspection, the vessel shall (harbor notifications being complied with) be admitted to immediate practice. Should there be a suspicious case, the vessel becomes an infected vessel.

8. It rests with the superintendent of customs and the board of treaty consuls.

(a) To declare, when necessary, the infection of ports.

(b) To withdraw such declaration.

(c) To authorize such other precautions as may be expedient for the purpose of preventing either the importation or, in the event of an epidemic of disease in the ports, the exportation of disease.

The public will be informed of such declarations by means of a harbor notification.

The commissioner of customs (or other authority in the case of a foreign port) at the port declared infected will be informed by the Foochow commissioner in the case of a Chinese port, and by the consul of the nation concerned in case of a foreign port of the declaration of infection or its withdrawal.

9. Should any case of plague, cholera, typhus or yellow fever occur on board any vessel at Pagoda Anchorage or Nantai, the fact should be immediately notified to the harbor master, who may, on the advice of the port health officer, order such vessel to the Spiteful Island Quarantine Anchorage.

10. Relatives of patients will not be allowed to communicate with them in the hospital except by permission of the health officer.

11. The clothing of patients must be either burnt or thoroughly disinfected on their discharge from hospital.

12. The port health officer may grant permission to the relatives of deceased patient to view the body at a distance and to assist at the funeral.

13. The port health officer appointed by the superintendent of the customs and the treaty power consuls shall receive a fee of \$25 for each vessel and \$5 for each junk visited by him in carrying out these regulations, and this fee shall be collected by the imperial maritime custom from each vessel before it can be allowed to depart. A certificate shall be issued to each vessel examined without extra charge.

14. The Chinese authorities will provide a steam launch for the use of the health officer and the customs officials, and suitable accommodation for patients will be provided either afloat or on shore.

15. Any person who commits a breach of these regulations will be dealt with by the authorities to whose jurisdiction he is amenable.

#### COLOMBIA.

##### *Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *August 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 20, 1901:

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 1 case; deaths, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and yellow fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good. The number of cases of malarial fever seems to have increased.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 14, steamship *John Wilson*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. August 15, steamship *Banes*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. August 17, steamship *Stillwater*; crew, 27; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 2.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

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The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*